The Bloomington Observer.

"TAKE CARE THAT THE REPUBLIC RECEIVE NO DETRIMENT."

Vol. II. **Bloomington, Illinois, December 22, 1838.** **No. 40.**

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J. W. FELL.

OFFICE IN THE SOUTH WEST ROOM OF THE COURT HOUSE.

J. W. FELL, EDITOR.

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No subscription will be taken for a less period than six months, and no paper will be stopped except at the option of the publisher, until the arrears are paid, or the payment guaranteed by responsible persons.

Advertisements not exceeding 12 lines will be inserted 3 times for one dollar, and for each subsequent insertion twenty-five cents. By the year or for a longer period than six months, liberal terms will be given. All advertisements except those advertising by the year must be paid for in advance.

All letters and communications must be post paid.

DAVID DAVIS, WELLS COLTON.

DAVIS & COLTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

BLOOMINGTON, McLEAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

WILL associated in the practice, and will attend to the professional business confided to them in this county, in the counties of McLean, Macon, Tazewell, Peoria, Logan, and Livingston. Office, Front Street, one door East of Armstrong & Fell's store.

nov 17—tf

DR. JOHN F. HENRY,

HAS RECEIVED HOME, AND OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO HIS FRIENDS.

nov. 31—tf

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS of dried Huckleberries, for which I will pay a liberal price in cash or trade by

COVELL & WELD.

nov. 25—tf

JOHN W. CASEY,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT.

PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

REFER TO

Messrs. John Wyeth & Co., } New York.
Nesbitt Gray, &c. }
William Nelson, Philadelphia.
Wm. S. Vaux, Lancaster, Pa.
Warburton & King, }
Page & Tracy, } St. Louis.
C. Ribadeau & Co., }
John Tilford, Esq., Hillsborough, Ill.
Col. Geo. Gray, } Bloomington.
David Davis, Esq. }

nov. 25—tf

MOLASSES

1 BBL. New Orleans Molasses,
For sale by COVELL & WELD.
June 23—tf.

350 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, residing in Danby's Grove, McLean county, inclining an improvement of over 300 acres, one of the finest in the county, within half a mile of four saw mills, on Kickapoo creek. The purchaser shall be sold on accommodating terms, and may be divided to suit purchasers. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN MOORE.

Bloomington Grove, Sept. 1—tf.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THE undersigned has located himself about half a mile south of Bloomington, on the Peoria road, where he will attend to all work in his line of business, on the shop business in all its various branches. All work entrusted to his care will be done with neatness and dispatch, at the following prices, to wit:

For making coats, from four to six dollars—pantaloons and vests, one dollar and fifty cents—repairing and cleaning pantaloons, seventy-five cents—all other work in proportion.

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

AND

MISCELLANY.

IT is a remarkable fact, that while the science of Phrenology is the basis of this Journal, and while, in a few years, the number of subscribers has more than doubled, and the American continent a single year ago, and those abroad in a proportionate ratio, yet the ultimate mode upon it, or manner the magazine should be conducted, remains to be disposed of, under consideration. And this is the more surprising, as the Editors have been constantly receiving suggestions from their friends, and from the public at large, on almost every conceivable.

The extent of the subject—its importance—and its thorough attack in general in the profession and in the public, all tend to make a work extensive, and all the more thorough when are advocated in the numerous publications of the day, and especially in the periodical and in the newspaper; and hence the numerous cases of the ablest leading professors, of the ablest of faculty. But notwithstanding the professional bearings which phrenologists know there is still a great deficiency in the literature, and, therefore, there exists publications through which, as the subject is yet in its infancy, it can be made more practical use. It is true that numerous essays, and also lectures, have been published, and are constantly appearing, which are of a professional character, but these do not meet the present necessity. A professional article is generally too abstruse for one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts and observations, which shall be of the highest value to the professional man, and the mass of intelligent readers. Those subjects, there is an unnecessary bulge for contributions from the public, which, if published, would be of the highest value to the public, and would interest universally.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical: for one prominent object in giving a practical character to Phrenology and to the harmony of man, is the importance of his true relation to his Maker, and to his fellow men, as illustrated by the principles and the results of revealed religion, and hence the books of human nature, and the Bible, as the revelation of God, are the subjects to be treated on in our pages: will therefore be the Bible and Phrenology, and the Bible and Phrenology and those of Phrenology. And as the subject of Phrenology is yet in its infancy, and as there will be added to it constantly, new facts, and new observations, last of the kind, and the consequent speedy change of the work, it is deemed best to always reference to our pages, and they will always be found to contain the most recent facts, and most connected objections to Phrenology. But the numerous objections to Phrenology, and the most recent cases ever and the most recent principles, will be fully and fairly presented, and the most able answers given to them, as they appear in the public press.

As our object is the establishment of Truth, we solicit the communication of facts which are opposed to Phrenology, and of arguments, and principles considered to prohibit them, in all cases in which we have not the facts and the arguments at hand, and in all cases where facts in the several cases are furnished us. But as we must limit ourselves principally to the facts and observations, in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is necessary that we should be furnished with the facts, the opinions of unprofessional or non-phrenologists will be published, but we shall not be responsible for them, and we shall not be expected to answer them, nor the kind as shall, as a rule of it properly furnished by the author.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form a part of the work, and the Editors of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works are shall be fed to publish such articles as may be deemed of interest and importance. Many should a liberal and candid discussion of the principles of Phrenology, and of the principles opposed to it, be allowed in this publication. Our facts we pledge ourselves shall be honestly given, and our arguments candid. We shall in company our descriptions with illustrations of character, when the subject of the author's remarks; number will be issued without two or more engravings.

To extend the circulation of the Journal, and especially professional men who are Phrenologists, it is designed to publish the Journal at a reduced price for an equal number, as liberal a compensation per page will be given to authors as will be for any first periodicals in our country, but the editor will be responsible for no more than will be paid for by the publication. Communications of all others may be made into the work. To avoid, if we can, all controversy, and especially all personal controversy between individuals, we claim the right of correction, in all cases, of such articles as may be sent for publication, and communications for which compensation is not expected, and we shall not be liable for the public use.

No communications will be allowed to any, that shall contain personal abuse, and all others of such nature will be returned to the writer, if he shall request it, and especially all communications of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in all cases, as to the style of expression, as to the personal matter; and communications for which compensation is not expected, we shall not be liable to be for the public use.

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The Journal will be published on the first of each month, and will be furnished to subscribers at the following terms, to wit:

1. The work will be furnished to subscribers at the rate of one dollar per year, if paid in advance, or one dollar and fifty cents if paid within the year.

2. Each number will contain at least 32 octavo pages, printed on good paper, and with new type, corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the present number.

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4. Each number will contain at least 32 octavo pages, printed on good paper, and with new type, corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the present number.

5. Subscriptions will be received by postmasters generally throughout the United States, and for the payment of which the postmaster will be punctually required to attend.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must in every case be paid.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or more insertions in their papers, and forward a copy to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

All communications and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALKER, 46 Carmine street, New York. Letters addressed to the editors for the work to the Editor of the AM. PHRENOL. JOUR., care of A. Walker.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

The editor of the New York Herald has given us a sketch of the British Queen:

"The nearest view I had of England's Queen was in St. George's chapel, at Windsor. It was on a bright Sunday morning very bright and very unusual for England. I heard a rap at the door of the long dim corridors, leading into the Royal closet. A carpet was placed the whole length of the corridor, and the Yeomen of Guards and gentlemen took up their position to see the Queen and hear her. The Queen, Queen. In a few minutes, the royal carriage drove up to the Gothic entrance—the Queen and suite alighted, and through two footmen she tripped her way through the corridor or aisle, bowing and smiling to the company on each side of her, as she passed. She was followed by her suite, which I believe did not exceed ten. This was one of the best views I had of the Queen, for I happened to be standing on the very edge of the narrow carpet she passed, and could not be more than three feet from her. She was dressed in a silk gown, with flowers—but nonsense about dress. Over her shoulder she wore a splendid plain shawl. She wore a simple white bonnet with red and white roses, and veil like a lady. As she tripped down a few marble steps that led to the main aisle, I observed that she wore a most beautiful little feet and neatly turned ankle.

"She looked for all the world like a pretty little Knickerbocker girl, neatly dressed for church, and tripping down Broadway, on her way to the Dutch Presbyterian Church in Nasson street—for I will tell you, as she tripped down a few marble steps that led to the main aisle, I observed that she wore a most beautiful little feet and neatly turned ankle.

"She looked for all the world like a pretty little Knickerbocker girl, neatly dressed for church, and tripping down Broadway, on her way to the Dutch Presbyterian Church in Nasson street—for I will tell you, as she tripped down a few marble steps that led to the main aisle—her proportioned; her most notable—her mouth small and delicate—her lips rosy, mouth small and delicate—her lips rosy, like a May morning—her face slightly tinged with red, which made it quite possible to give it a name—but I shall not. I will call it a perfect Saxon and chesnut, perhaps *a light chesnut*.

Washington, (D.) Nov. 3.

MILK SICKNESS.

A Probable Remedy.—There is a disease peculiar to many parts of Ohio, and the other Western States, which is called the milk sickness. During the present season, it has been unusually common, and terminated in many of the cases fatally.

Mr. John Rowe, for many years a citizen of this county, a worthy and intelligent man, and farmer being persuaded that he knew the best remedy for this disease, has taken the trouble to attempt an experiment. Accordingly, as the 15th inst. of October, he selected a number of cattle that had never been out of its cluster field—gathered them in—and gave to each a tablespoonful of the salt. For a short time it would not eat of the herb; but nothing else being given it, it soon began to eat. The cattle remained in the herb being given it regularly, in about two weeks all the cattle were entirely free from the disease. And it had what is usually called "the Trembles," done with the milk sickness. The cattle were kept in many, and all who are familiar with the disease, know that it is a most difficult one to cure at present. Mr. Rowe's family made use of the milk of the cow during the whole season.

The herb, from the description of this place, has since been engaged in making other experiments. It grows in the form of a green pea, at different times, weeds crowd death as well as the plants themselves, it was found that inflammation had been produced, and that the cattle were relieved of the disease by small doses of sacrilegium. Dr. H. is progressing with other experiments.

The herb, as has been said, is one that grows out in the pastures and low ground, but on the highest and most elevated parts of the country. Its height, the leaves putting forth about two inches above the ground, and the flowers on a branch of small blossoms. The leaves have a stem which is about two inches long. The botanical name name of the herb is unknown.

A portion of this herb has been forwarded to Dr. Eaton, Cincinnati, for the purpose of being analyzed, and we hope soon to know more of the virtues of this herb, and especially of those that are in progress, it is highly probable that it will become a valuable remedy.—*Circulator.*

From the Backwoodsman.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

THE GREAT WESTERN—Every body, in Europe and America, has heard of this magnificent steam ship that bears the above name. It is certainly the most splendid and the most powerful ship propelled by steam across the Atlantic, but also for its accommodations for passengers, and its accommodations. Its engines are upwards of 400 horse power, and its tonnage greater, perhaps, than any other steam ship.

Though Bloom is nearly a thousand miles from the commencement of the Great Western, or Father Western." The following article in the "Boston Atlas" will be read with interest:

A Second Ark.—A correspondent informs us that a gentleman in Rochester, named Fenwick, is constructing a vehicle for the purpose of removing his family (men in number) to the west, on a novel plan. It is to be 17 feet in length, 10 feet high, and about 6 feet in width, and is constructed so as to contain accommodations for cooking, sleeping and washing; and when their arrival at their journey's end is such a house erected and their proprietors can be constructed—What will not Yankee enterprise undertake? We have no calculations for the wants of the line of building arks.

The immense vehicle has arrived safe at Shelbyville, in this county. We have had a view of it, and can testify that the statement given by the Atlas is not the least exaggerated. Its inside contains a space of not less than 400 cubic feet—quite sufficient for a small dwelling. It was accommodated with a place for cooking—for bathing—for sleeping—and every convenience a family could desire.

An ingle has expected every where on the route to exhibit universal admiration, and hundreds examined the "curiosity" in Boston. The owner has established among the many who went to see it, Hon. Levi Woodbury, who expressed himself much gratified on and gave it the name of "The Great Western." As this name is peculiarly appropriate, and was confirmed by our chief magistrate, we cheerfully record it.

Mr. Fenwicken finds no want of good issues in Buffalo, and is about to purchase two eminent steamers, in which his family, during a long and tedious journey, have enjoyed all the comforts and conveniences they could have had in a house of their own dwelling.

We would advise other emigrants from the east, especially those about out late in the season to adopt Mr. Fenwicken. If their accommodations are new and unsatisfied part of the west, they would find their money habitation of great benefit to them after they had arrived at the place where they intended to settle.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Of the Governor of the State.

And House of Representatives:

It is with great diffidence that I assume the responsibilities devolving upon the Executive of this State; and while I regret that the choice of the people did not fall upon some more competent individual, I can only promise, in the discharge of the duties which my station imposes, the utmost vigilance and my best exertions to maintain and promote the public welfare generally. In performing such measures as will be most conducive to the best interests of the various interests of the State, I shall confidently rely upon the joint wisdom and co-operation of the General Assembly.

Duly impressed with a sense of the serious trusts which the patriotism and confidence of my fellow-citizens have induced them to confide to my care, it is to me, as I doubt not it is to each of you, a source of heartfelt gratification to contemplate the present prosperous and happy condition of our State and the country generally.

The mighty energies and inexhaustible resources of the nation have enabled it, in a most distinct period, to recover from the severe pressure which has been experienced, to a great extent, by the pecuniary embarrassments and pressure occasioned by the mismanagement and over-action of the Banks. Specie payments have generally been resumed, confidence is restored, commerce and business have revived, and every branch of industry is receiving the reward of a succession of prosperity and plenty. Amid the exultation and delirium from which the country has just emerged, illusion has been peculiarly rife, and the rapidity and magnitude of the progress of property

THE OBSERVER.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

SATUR DAY, DECEMBER 23, 1837.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. B. M. Young for a copy of this important document. We have not yet received time to look for that week's paper. It shall appear in our next.

GOV. CARLIN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

We refer our readers to the 1st page of the present number, for the whole of the address of Governor Carlin, the subject of the currency, and of national policy generally, it will be found thoroughly liberal and Democratic. In reference to our system of internal improvements, he says that the policy of the state is pledged as to find ruining from the Executive Department of our young and flourishing State.

GOV. DUNCAN'S MESSAGE.

We refer our readers to the 1st page of the present number, for the whole of the address of Governor Duncan, to the Legislature of that republican state. In publishing this document in our last weeks paper, we stated that it is the Governor's opinion that the present system of Internal Improvements —proposing on a subsequent number to express our views thereupon. We have changed our mind in speaking of the original purpose of the Bill, "to provide for the payment of the Public Loan," supposing it would have on the purity of elections, and the action of the Legislature. The Bill was introduced and we have had at the open door of the system, he has not changed his views in regard to the wisdom of the objection; and he has his continued opposition.—That the tendency of carrying on, to the State, a system of internal improvements, is to increase the patronage of the government, and thereby to create an influence which will be exerted to secure an influence on popular elections, cannot admit of a doubt. The Governor, we think, has taken the ground, that that influence has, in very many instances been exerted, and that it will be exerted to the same mischievous extent, whether the Bill be repealed or not. We think he has taken the true ground, that the mischief is not entirely of the repeal—as that or not is but a matter of time. The mischief is in the system, and its direct tendency. Whether the Bill be repealed or not, is merely a question of time, and not a question of principle. Whether it be repealed now or hereafter, the principle remains the same, and will be exercised with the same mischievous effect. The Governor, we think,